

Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

PUBLISHED BY SMITH & SAYWARD, OVER THE POST OFFICE, WEST MARKET PLACE, BANGOR, ME.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1843

NO. 113.

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published at Four Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year must be accompanied by the amount due. The Bangor Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morning at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Elisha Field, at the Mechanic's News Room, Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

LIST OF MAILS,
WHICH ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE BANGOR POST OFFICE.

WESTERN, leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 9 to 11 P. M.

ASTORIA, leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

ELFAST, leaves every day at 1 P. M., arrives every day at 12 M.

ASTORIA, leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day (except Sunday) from 4 to 5 P. M.

LDOWN, leaves every morning at 7, arrives every day from 5 to 7 P. M.

LDOWN, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6 to 7.

LDOWN, via Eddington and Great Works, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 12 to 6 P. M.

LDOWN, via Dexter, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9 P. M.

LDOWN, via Newport, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 6 P. M.

LDOWN, via Sebec, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 5 P. M.

LDOWN, via Bradford, leaves Thursday morning at 7, arrives Wednesday from 4 to 5 P. M.

LDOWN, via Corinna, leaves Tuesday morning at 7, arrives Monday from 5 to 6 P. M.

LDOWN, via Bangor, leaves every day from 5 to 6 P. M., except the Belfast, which closes at 12 P. M.

LDOWN, office closes at 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday A. M. to 9 P. M.

C. K. MILLER, Post Master.

June 19.

Wood's Stove Store.

HENRY A. WOOD,

STOVE DEALER,

No. 12, 3, Broad-st. Bangor,

has on hand the largest stock, and the greatest variety of Cooking, Parlor, Box, and

STOVES,

ever in the State. Among which, may be found the MAINE FARMER COOK STOVE, invented

by Mr. W. which now stands unrivaled as an economical Cooking Stove, it has five places for boiling and three places for fire, one of which will admit wood 26 inches long. 120 of this kind of Stove

are retained in this City the past year. The Penobscot Kitchen Companion, 4 boilers 2

size.

The Penobscot Farmer, 4 boilers 1 size.

The Elevated Oven Rotary 4 boilers 3 sizes.

The Parlor Cook 3 boilers 2 sizes.

The Bathing Elevated Oven 4 boilers 2 sizes.

The Improved Yankee 3 boilers 2 sizes.

The Summer and Winter Stove, new pattern 2

boilers 4 boilers 3 sizes.

The Hull's pattern, Elevated Oven, 2 boilers 1

size.

The Empire Union 4 boilers 4 sizes.

The Luminary Union, 3 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Union, 3 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Union, 4 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Cast Iron Oven Rotary, 4 boilers

2 sizes.

The Summer Stove, 1 boiler 1 size.

A variety of others too numerous to mention; comprising in all, about fifty different sorts.

AIR-TIGHT STOVES,

of every quality and price to suit purchasers.

BOX STOVES,

made of Vermont Iron, which are superior to

all others now in this market.

Cast Iron Pumps and Lead

Pipe;

Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, Iron and Copper Trim-

ings of all kinds, for Air-Tight Stoves.

IRON HOLLOW WARE; SAD or FLAT

IRONS, by the ton or single pair.

The above will be sold low for cash.

Oct 2.

A. DUNBAR & SON,

AT ALLEN'S EDDY, NEAR THE

ROSE PLACE,..... BANGOR,

have been connected with the business, have formed a connection

with the first quality of lumber, and are prepared

to manufacture Window Sashes and Blinds of the

best quality at short notice. They have on hand a

large lot of ordinary sashes and blinds which they

will sell at a low rate.

HOUSE CARPENTRY.

They are ready to execute all orders for House

carpentry of any description, in a style satisfac-

tory to any one who give them a call.

WAGONS.

A. D. & Son are engaged in the manufacture of

GILMAN & CO'S.
PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS
STEAM BOAT AND RAIL ROAD.



GILMAN & CO. will receive and forward Specie, Bank Notes, Packages and Parcels every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings pr. Steam-er Charter Oak and Railroad, to Portland and Boston, and through Messrs. Harnden & Co., to any of the Southern and Western Cities.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Merchandise, to the collecting and paying Drafts, Notes and Bills, and to the transaction of all kinds of business.

AGENTS.
Joseph H. Bryant, No. 43 West Market place Bangor.
Winlow & Co., No. 47 Exchange St. Portland.
John R. Hall, No. 8 Court Street, Boston.

HENRY GILMAN.
J. W. RICHARDSON.

Bangor Aug. 25, 1843.

LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTORY.

FAIRBANKS & HOLLAND,

PEARSON'S WILLS,.....BANGOR.

THE public are informed that we have established a manufactory for making LOOKING GLASS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES of all sizes and varieties. We have set up suitable machinery in all the branches of the business by which much labor is saved and the price of these rich and beautiful articles is greatly reduced, so that a fine article may now take the place of coarse and ill looking ones, and at as low a price.

Large and elegant O G and bevel frames, and small bevel frames with rich mahogany veneer are manufactured in such quantities that we are prepared to answer, at short notice, all orders at

WHOLESALE,

by the hundred or thousand, at prices that cannot but be satisfactory to dealers.

[F] New frames fitted to Portraits, Looking Glasses or Pictures, or new glasses furnished and fitted to old frames.

* Dealers supplied with frames either with or without glasses.

N. B. Orders respectfully solicited for single frames or by the dozen; and as this is a new branch of Home Manufacture to any extent, we trust the public will be ready to encourage and support the enterprise.

For the convenience of our city friends, orders for frames of any kind may be left at the Hardware store of DAVID MOSMAN on East Market Place.

Bangor, July 26, 1843—d&wtf

NEW GOODS.

HENRY J. HOLBROOK,

No. 10, Kilby Street,

BOSTON,

has received, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of seasonable GOODS, among which are

75 Packages

BRITISH, FRENCH, & SCOTCH GOODS,

in great varieties and fashionable styles. 50 Packages

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CLOTHS.

Pilot Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, and

Satinets, comprising a great variety of colors and

qualities of the best finish.

—ALSO—

200 Bales Domestic Sheetings—Shirtings, Drills,

and Tickings—all which will be sold at the

lowest Market Prices—and which Purchasers

are invited to examine.

Boston, Sept. 8, 1843.

STEAM WORKS.

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.

A. & E. DOLE & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS,

HAMMOND-ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

BANGOR.

THIS well known establishment has recently been enlarged and fitted up with a Steam Engine and a great variety of machinery for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture of every variety and suited to all tastes and all conditions of life, in a style of elegance and durability equal to any establishment, and at rates as low as similar articles can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. Among the articles manufactured and kept on hand are:

TABLES.

Centre, Pier, Card, Work, Dining, Pembroke,

Toilet and Common Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops. SINKS and WASH STANDS.

Mahogany, Bird's-eye and Common LOOKING

GLASSES, a rich variety and of all sizes.

CHAIRS.

Mahogany stuffed Rocking, a luxurious article;—

Mahogany, Bird's-eye, and Curled Maple; stuffed

seat Parlor; Cane-seat of all kinds; Common of

every variety.

[F] A. & E. DOLE & Co. are prepared with excellent

workmen in all departments of their business

and give their entire personal attention to the

practical details of their business. They are pre-

pared to execute every variety of WOOD TURNING

and of SAWING WOOD WORK TO PATTERNS, such as

Pew and Chair Arms, and small dimension stuff

of various kinds.

They are determined to have their work well

done and to sell as cheap as any body.

PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER

BALANCES.

One of this firm is the PATENTEE of the highly

useful and popular Platform and Counter Balances

for weighing Merchandise. These they are con-

tinually manufacturing and sell them at much less

BY EXPRESS.
JEROME'S
BANGOR, PORTLAND AND BOSTON
EXPRESS.

LEAVES for Boston on THURSDAY MORN-ING, and will continue running while the Boat runs and through the winter. For further particulars see Bulletin, at Lowell & Co. next to the Post-Office.

P. S. Orders received for Barrett's Dye House Boston, by J. J. JEROME, Agent nov. 14.

FURNITURE STORE

AND

MANUFACTORY.

Shaw & Merrill

No. 66 Main-st....BANGOR.

ARE constantly manufacturing by experienced and faithful workmen, and have now on hand a large Stock of

FURNITURE.

of the latest and most approved patterns, consisting in part of

SECRETARIES, BUREAUS, SOFAS,

Pier, Centre, Dining, Card, and Work Tables; Ma-

hogany Parlor, Rocking, Cane, Flag-seat, and Common

CHAIRS

of every kind and price; Mahogany, French, Bird's Eye, Windsor, Screw Joint, and Common

BEDSTEADS;

Looking Glasses and Looking

Glass Plates,

of all sizes. A superior article of Live Geese and Common

FEATHERS,

put up in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction; Feather Beds; Curled Hair, and Palm-leaf

MATRESSES;

Pew and Chair Cushions; Willow Carriages, Cradles, Chairs and Stools, Hearth, Floor and Dus

Brushes; Fancy and Common Bannets; all of which will be sold as CHEAP and warranted to be as

GOOD as can be obtained in the city, or elsewhere

Feb'y 4th, 1843. eopd&w44t

PENOBSCOT

STOVE STORE

—AND—

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE

FACTORY.

ALBERT NOYES & CO.,

WOULD invite the attention of the public to their extensive assortment of

STOVES, FIRE-FRAMES, HOLLOW

WARE, IRON DOGS, OVEN, ASH

AND BOILER MOUTHS, &c.

Among the variety of Cooking Stoves are the following patterns, viz:

Hampden stove with one Oven underneath,

do do do do do Elevated;

do do do do do two Ovens;

do do do do do 3 Boilers, Oven Elevated;

Yankee do two sizes, do do;

Parlor Cook stove, do do;

Hathaway, do, 3 sizes.

BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

of different patterns. We are Manufacturing the

CELEBRATED

AIR-TIGHT STOVES,

of a great variety of patterns and sizes, of the best of stock and workmanship. This article is

the best and most economical stove for warming rooms ever got up.

We are also manufacturing

Espy's Patent Ventilator and Smoke

BLOWER,

Which is put up and WARRANTED, and has in

ALL cases given entire satisfaction.

ALBERT NOYES & CO.,

13 & 14 Central Street.

sept. 27.

GRAVESTONES FOUND.

FOUND stowed away in Hammett's Building

in this city a wooden box about four feet long

a pair of grave stones. The box is marked "Jabez

Knowlton Bangor Me Luther Bisset (or Bisset)

Marawmkeag Me"

The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. For further information call at the Whig and Courier Office.

oct. 14, 1843.

MR. HEDGE'S ORATION,

"CONSERVATISM AND REFORM," an

Oration pronounced before the Peucinian

Society, Bowdoin College, Sept 5—for sale by

SMITH & FENNO.

oct. 18.

ALMANACS' FOR 1844.

ROBINSON'S & THOMAS'S Almanacs', for

sale by the hundred, dozen or single, at

E. F. DUREN'S.

oct. 17. No. 3, Smith's Block

ANNUALS FOR 1844.

THE GIFT, containing eight splendid engrav-

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE SOLDIER'S SON.

[CONCLUDED]
"The obligation which you speak of," said Mr Courtney, "does not exist. An ample equivalent was at once received in the pleasure of assisting indigent virtue. Do not then wound me again by so unjust an allusion; but tell me, is your venerable father no more?"

Alvah briefly sketched the late events, and Mr Courtney now shook him warmly by the hand.

"Farewell, dear Alvah. My carriage has been some time in waiting. Believe that I rejoice in your prosperity, and remember you may always command my friendship."

Alvah looked wistfully after him as he departed, but the form of Isabel was not visible. She had shrunk back in the carriage at his approach, and had thus escaped observation.

From her father, who, himself too much excited to notice the agitation of his child, she now heard a description of his knowledge of Alvah Hamilton. She made no comments, but every word was treasured up in her heart; and though years passed away without a single event to recall his memory, every vision of her fancy, every idea of moral excellence in the imagination of Isabel was identified with his image.

This imperishable attachment, however, partook of the high tone of her mind. It was a deep and sacred principle, hidden in the recesses of her heart, and leaving no trace on the surface of her character.

Isabel was far too lovely to remain unsought, and Mr Courtney was astonished at her decided objection of repeated and splendid offers. He expostulated, he entreated, he taxed her with perverseness. She deprecated his anger, with serene gentleness. She anticipated his every other wish, but her firmness remained unshaken. His attention was at length called to objects of yet deeper anxiety.

His love of pleasure, his unbounded expenditures, his recklessness of gain, had gradually wasted an estate which though sufficient for all the chaste elegancies of life, was inadequate to the support of prodigality.

He now stood on the verge of ruin, and those who had shared his substance looked coldly and carelessly on his wreck, while the unhappy Courtney, driven almost to madness, could scarcely believe the perfidy of the world he had hitherto implicitly trusted. He was not, however, without a comforter. At this hour of trial, the virtues of his child became more fully developed, as the gems gleam brightest through the shades of darkness. Her affection deepened in intensity as its object was deserted by others; her fortitude, her cheerfulness, now came over his scorched heart with balmy influence.

Their family seat was to be publicly sold, and the tearful day arrived. While it was yet crying, a new purchaser appeared, apparently from a distance. His horse dripped with speed, and his countenance was pale and agitated. The property, as is frequent in such cases, was going off at half its value, and the stranger purchased it. Mr Courtney was still the occupant, and the new proprietor called on him immediately. Isabel had that moment left her father for some domestic call; and the unfortunate man was musing on the impending expulsion from their present residence, when Alvah Hamilton stood before him.

"Welcome, most welcome, to my heart, dear Alvah," he exclaimed. "I can no longer welcome you to my home. You have come but to witness my removal from all that was once mine. I am here only on sufferance. To-morrow I may have no shelter for my head."

"Not so," cried Alvah, "you have yet a shelter; your present home is still yours, and no earthly power can drive you from it."

"What mean you?" said the breathless Courtney.

"Fourteen years since," he replied, "you presented my father a sum which then preserved him from want, and secured me subsequent wealth. He received it as a loan, and that debt devolved on me. True, you disclaimed it, but it was yet uncanceled. Reluctant to offend you, I delayed its discharge, though the amount was long since appropriated in my imagination for that purpose. It has not, however, lain idle.

The profits of the house in which some years ago I became a partner, have been considerable. Your little capital has acquired its share, and its amount this day redeems your forfeited estate. By a mere accident I had seen it advertised, and I lost no time in hastening hither. And now, with a radiant smile, will you not welcome your Alvah to your home? It is long since you gave me this check on your friendship.

the warmest acknowledgments of the people over whom you preside.

To which his Excellency made the following reply.

Gentlemen:—I am greatly indebted to the worthy body of Tradesmen and Manufacturers in the town of Boston, for their congratulations, and in particular to you, Gentlemen, for the obliging manner in which you have communicated them.

You certainly are not mistaken in your idea of my disposition to encourage the manufactures of the country, and for that purpose I hope to see measures adopted fully adequate to the removal of the difficulties under which the several classes of my fellow citizens do at present unhappily labor. To the forwarding and completing of such adequate measures, I shall be happy to contribute.

I thank you for your good wishes, and especially for the wish that my administration may be happy. Be assured, gentlemen, it shall be my endeavor to make it so to every class of citizens throughout the Commonwealth, and particularly to the Tradesmen and Manufacturers of Boston, whose prosperity it will give me great pleasure to see, but much greater to promote.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

Now what was the occasion of this address, after the peace? We were not at war with England. But our ships could not visit England—we had no national flag—we were unknown in any sea. The consequence was that British vessels coming hither, took all the trade between this country and others, to themselves, and so great was the depression of all the interests connected with maritime affairs, especially the ship building interest, that it is a fact that gentlemen who had some means left after the war, contributed to build ships in the Mystic River, for the purpose of encouraging those branches of manufactures connected with ship building. And what became of them? Why, as I said, we had no national character, we could sustain no competition, and these ships rotted in the docks.

Well, the merchant ship owners of Boston were in the hands of those whose interests were opposed to theirs, and they knew no way of avoiding this but by prohibitions against using articles of importance. It was an old fashioned non importation act. There being no power in the government, the people were obliged to endeavor to protect themselves by this voluntary act.

Well, gentlemen, this state of things went on from 1783 to 1788; and in 1788, as you know, a convention was held in Boston to act upon the Constitution. Some of the most eminent and worthy citizens, some of those great names which have adorned the annals of Massachusetts, are known to have had some doubt about the Federal Constitution; and among them are the names of no less distinguished persons than John Hancock and Samuel Adams; and the state of things referred to undoubtedly tended to influence the State of Massachusetts, in the adoption of that instrument. Now, gentlemen, I was about to refer you to a set of resolutions, passed by the mechanics of Boston, founded on this very idea: That the Constitution, in its operation under the authority of Congress, would have the effect to adduct our labor.

And where do you think these resolutions were passed? I see waving over your heads to-day the banner of the old Green Dragon Tavern of the north end of Boston. And it was at that tavern, that Paul Revere and others held a meeting, at which these resolutions were read. I have heard it said that the venerable Samuel Adams asked Paul Revere how many he thought there were present when these resolutions were adopted, and he answered, "more than there are stars in the heavens."

This meeting produced a powerful effect; it wrought conviction, and then what happened? Why, this is one of the most interesting portions of our history. The Constitution was ratified, thank God, on the part of old Massachusetts, and spread joy through all classes and denominations of merchants and manufacturers. They had a procession, to which that of to-day is but a faint resemblance. The whole of Boston turned out. They took an old damaged ship to the common, had her surveyed, condemned, and burned in presence of the whole people, and then they had a new and well built ship, "the Constitution," with the flag bearing the motto, "E. Pluribus Unum," and they carried her through the town with universal shouting and rejoicing.

Now, gentlemen, if we look to the debates in all the conventions, to the conceptions of all the great men, especially in the two great States of the Union, the north and the south stars, Massachusetts and Virginia, we shall find that every where, by all the distinguished persons, it was held out as the great reason for adopting the Constitution, that it would, by its commercial regulations, give a reasonable favor and encouragement to the home industry of the country.

Now, Gentlemen, the power is in the Constitution. The question then is upon the expediency of its fair exercise. Allow me to say again that I am for nothing excessive. I wish not for a large tariff to encourage manufactures, we must encourage the shipping interest also, and the mercantile interest; and both one and the other must be looked at with candor and impartiality. I am in favor of encouraging all these important interests, and I wish for equitable laws, which should be drawn with great care, and administered with great impartiality.

Let me remark upon the extreme injustice which prevails, in some parts of the country of attacking the tariff, because it is said to favor the rich corporations of New England. There is not the slightest foundation for this assertion; they are but partnerships, and they have no exclusive advantages—their object is to unite capital together, no man having, or being willing to invest, so large a sum as would be necessary for the purposes which they effect.

Well, Gentlemen, without urging this point, I believe that a tariff of moderate duties, carefully laid, and justly collected, would augment the national wealth by stimulating labor. I should be very glad to go into this subject at some length. I only say that in my opinion a moderate impost on such articles as we can manufacture, has a direct tendency to augment the national wealth, by creating a new stimulus to labor. Now it is the universal opinion of all intelligent men, that labor is the great source of wealth, and all admit that capital is the stimulus to labor. Well, then, it seems to me to follow, as a matter of course, that if that capital be applied at home it will be a greater stimulus to domestic labor than if applied in a foreign country.

Mr. McCulloch, and other writers distinguished in the science of political economy, admit that capital is the instrument of labor, and the quantity of labor in the country is in proportion to the stimulus applied by that capital to labor. I do not think, gentlemen, that any man of our age has contributed more to correct knowledge in statistics in political matters than Mr. McCulloch. I would venture to say, however, if I may be so presumptuous, that I think some of his principles are a little too abstract for application; or, if I may not say that, I may be permitted to say that those opinions are not applicable to such a state of things as exists in the United States. I think that our state is peculiar. I think there is no such broad distinction between capital on the one hand and labor on the other, with us, as there exists in England. In short, gentlemen, the labor of this country is different from all

other labor on the face of the globe, and there was never any thing like it. American labor, or labor under our peculiar state of things, reaches beyond mere subsistence. Those who have reason on this subject have supposed that all accumulation accrues to capital, and that labor reaches only to mere subsistence; but with us we know that labor attains, accumulates, and augments the means of labor.

Gentlemen, labor in the United States is respectable. We are a country of laborers and master manufacturers, and in this country labor mixes itself with capital. Why, how many of the laboring portion of every description, in the county of Essex, labor on their own capital! They make their own property, and their own capital; and hence it is that in the United States capital and labor are so intimately blended.—This is done by no combination in any other part of the globe. Why, gentlemen, if a European writer would turn his attention to the consideration of what is the value of a hundred acres of the best land on the face of the earth, in a remote wilderness; take any location at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, for instance, or in the middle of one of the Spanish provinces, and what is it worth? Nothing at all. There is really no value to the land till man has mixed his labor with it. But the moment an American laborer goes upon one of these parcels of wild land, which cost him little or nothing, he mixes his labor with it, and that which was worth nothing becomes capital, in consideration of the labor bestowed upon it; it not only gives him the means of living from day to day, but it adds to his capital.

Now I have spoken of Mr. McCulloch, and have ventured to express a doubt whether some of his principles or opinions were applicable to the condition of this country. But I have pleasure to acknowledge that on the subject of labor, and the wages of labor, and on the great national importance of high wages, he has expressed himself in the justest and noblest terms. He has laid down propositions which lie at the very foundation of all actual prosperity, and I will read some portion of them. "The best interests of society require that the rate of wages should be made as high as possible." "High wages are the best means of attaching the people to the institutions under which they live."

Now it is our good fortune, Gentlemen, to live in a country distinguished over all the world for the high rate of wages. We are here in the centre of a great country—agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing. This very spot, this very town of Andover, its institutions, its character, its condition, shows us the result of these happy institutions. This is a beautiful town for agricultural purposes—there are few more so; there are few more fertile; few more beautiful. There are some fine streams in it, and every one of them is employed in turning some wheel, appropriated to the use of machinery in some form. In other words, here are farmers and manufacturers; and what is the rate of wages? Why, I am informed that the females employed in these factories, the females receive \$1.50 or \$2.00 a week, and men without great skill, after having paid their board, earn twelve dollars per month upon the average. Does the manufacturer in other parts of the world get any thing like this? A degree of personal respectability is the consequence, and an elevation of character which exists nowhere else. And now, Gentlemen, why do you wish to change this state of things by any speculative theories upon the great interest of the community? I confess that I feel some emotion, when I admit what I know to be true, that there are in this commonwealth, even in this very assembly about me, many persons who entertain political opinions directly contrary to those which I have expressed; and this I ascribe to the unfortunate predominance of mere party attachments, and therefore I repeat the strong desire I feel, that on this subject we should approach our opponents (I will not call them enemies) in a candid spirit, with a desire that by argument and discussion we may see our true interest.

THE LATE LETTER OF MR. HENSHAW, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, GIVING HIS REASONS FOR REDUCING THE WAGES OF WORKMEN IN THE VARIOUS NAVY YARDS, THAT HE CAN FIND THOUSANDS OF MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK FOR THE PRESENT RATES, AND THAT, AS THE PEOPLE SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT, IT IS FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THESE WORKMEN, AS WELL AS OTHERS, TO HAVE THE EXPENSES AS LIGHT AS POSSIBLE, HAS OCCASIONED GREAT SEVERITY OF REMARK GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE LAID DOWN, IS MADE WITH MUCH FORCE TO THE CASE OF THE SECRETARY HIMSELF, AS IT SAID, THAT MANY GOOD MEN WOULD BE WILLING TO DISCHARGE THE DUTIES OF THAT OFFICE FOR ABOUT ONE HALF THE SUM NOW RECEIVED BY MR. HENSHAW. AND WHILE HE IS SO PATRIOTIC AS TO CUT DOWN THE WAGES OF LABORING MECHANICS, TO LESSEN THE BURTHENS OF GOVERNMENT, IT IS SIGNIFICANTLY LINTED, THAT A REDUCTION OF PAY A LITTLE NEARER HOME, MAY AID IN THE OBJECT WHICH HE SEEMS TO THINK SO DESIRABLE. ADMITTING THE PRINCIPLE LAID DOWN BY THE SECRETARY TO BE CORRECT, WE SEE NOT HOW HE CAN ESCAPE ITS APPLICATION TO HIMSELF. WHATEVER FORCE THERE MAY BE IN THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE TO THE LABORERS IN THE PUBLIC EMPLOY, WE THINK IT CLEAR, THAT THE SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS GENERALLY, ARE QUITE TOO HIGH, AND SHOULD BE REDUCED TO SOMEWHAT OF AN EQUALITY WITH THE ORDINARY INCOME OF OTHER PURSUITS. THE ENORMOUS MEASURE AND PER DIEM PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, SHOULD BE REDUCED; AND THE WHOLE MATTER OF SALARIES PAID TO PUBLIC OFFICERS BE CAREFULLY EXAMINED AND DISCREETLY ADJUSTED UPON A PRUDENT BASIS. THIS IS A SUBJECT THAT MUST BE AGITATED BY THE PEOPLE BEFORE IT WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN PRACTICE.

THE PHILADELPHIA FORUM IS JUSTLY SEVERE UPON JOHN TYLER AND HIS OFFICIAL ORGAN, THE MADISONIAN, ON ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT FALSE STATEMENTS WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN THAT MENDACIOUS PRINT. THE CLIMAX OF JOHN TYLER'S POSITION, IN REFERENCE TO THE TWO GREAT PARTIES OF THE UNION, IS WELL EMPLOYED AND HAPPILY HIT OFF, BY THE USE OF A LINE FROM DRYDEN.

"We lost a villain and they gained a tool."

Special Congressional Election.

THIRD DISTRICT.

We have received a few returns from this district, which we publish below, and which render it quite probable that LUTHER SEVERANCE is elected to Congress!

Severance.	Well.	May.	Set.	Whig gain.
Augusta, 481	262	17	1	29
Hallowell, 322	125	43	2	144
Gardiner, 224	128	31	3	100
Monmouth, 105	83	5		69
Winthrop, 174	47	31	1	68
China, 54	33	7		91
Yankee, 103	23	2		20
Patuxent, 78	23	11	1	8
Readfield, 147	53	2		2 loss.
Sidney, 197	29			53
Vassalboro', 301	46	4		39
Waterville, 172	118	19	2	21 loss.
Winslow, 108	74			
Net gain so far, 636.				
5 other towns give a gain of 125.				

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The returns from this district are quite encouraging, although it is a little too much to expect that Morse, the Whig candidate, is elected. It appears quite probable, from our returns, that Andrews is defeated.

Thomaston, maj. for Morse 4.	Whig gain 232
Warren, " " 34	" " 91
Warren, " " 5	" " 5
Newcastle, " " 40	" loss 30
Friendship, maj. against " 16	" gain 40

Morse.	Andrews.	Cone.	Whig gain
Bath, 444	167	16	40
Georgetown, 30	20	56	
Topsham, 123	62	6	14
Net gain so far, 481.			

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Robinson.	Curey.	Seat.
Vinalhaven, 23	40	
Bluehill, 104	50	
Surry, 13	37	1
Ellsworth, 147	125	7
Orland, 9	29	
Mariaville, 15	11	
Waltham, 19	21	
Eden, 6	30	3
Franklin, 12	25	
Hancock, 34		
Otis, 1	9	
DeLham, 23	21	
Cherryfield, 112	27	
Machias, 39	37	
Union, 36	13	
Steuhen, 55	20	
Aurora, 17	2	
Pennbscot, 9	32	2
Harrington, 23	38	
Plant, 33	4	
E. Machias, 53	57	22
Jonesport, 1	47	14
Northfield, 1	19	
Wesley, 3	13	
Jonesboro', 27	25	7
Crawford, 8	26	2
Machias Port, 94	118	13
Calais, 36	2	
Dennysville, 50	20	15
Bucksport, 1036	939	93

Whig Success.

The Whig candidate for Representative, Benjamin Farrington, in the Brewer and Orrington District on the fourth trial has been elected by a majority of twenty-four votes. At the third trial the loco candidate lacked but three votes of an election.

Massachusetts Election.

The Boston Atlas, by its splendid arrangement of Expresses, published on Tuesday the returns from the whole of the State, which give the following results: It appears that Mr. Briggs, the Whig candidate, has 57,069 That Marcus Morton has 52,770

Making Mr. Briggs' maj. over Morton 4,299

For all other candidates than Mr. Briggs' there are 61,625

For Mr. Briggs' there are 57,066

Leaving the majority of all other votes against Mr. Briggs, 4,556

For all other candidates than Morton, there are 65,924

For Morton there are 52,770

Leaving the majority against Morton, 13,154

According to the Atlas, twelve Whigs are elected to the Senate, namely; in Suffolk, Hampshire, Franklin, Barnstable, and Nantucket and Dukes—and seven Democrats, viz; in Hampden, Berkshire, and Bristol.

The Representatives are as follows—153 Whigs, 109 Democrats, and 137 no choice.

The Atlas says that Mr. Grinnell, the Whig candidate for Congress for the tenth district, is elected by a clear majority of 636 votes.

Thus it will be seen that, up to the moment of preparing this Postscript, there is a Whig majority of five at the Senate Board, and a Whig majority of forty-four in the next house of Representatives. Of the towns that have not chosen, many have voted not to send—and many have no right to send, having exhausted their constitutional right to be represented.

If the Whig towns that have yet a right to choose Representatives, will only do their duty in this respect, there is no fear but that the Commonwealth will be placed in the hands of those whom the People may safely trust, and who will administer her public affairs according to the counsels of prudence, integrity and patriotism. Let them do their duty.

There is probably no election of member of Congress, in either of the districts in which a vacancy occurred.

The abolition vote, as near as we can judge, is between eight and nine thousand.

Michigan.

The Detroit Free Press contains returns from the city of Detroit, and counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson and Oakland, all of which the Locos have carried. The Loco majority in the city of Detroit for Governor was 58, for Congress 153.

The Governor of Georgia has appointed the first Monday in January next, for the election of a member of Congress, in place of Col. John Millen, deceased.

Loss of the Packet Ship Sheffield.

The Packet ship Sheffield from Liverpool for New York, was lost on the Roper shoal, off the entrance of the New York harbor, during a strong blow from the southeast, on Sunday afternoon. Erasmus Brooks, Esq. was a passenger and has written an interesting account which has appeared in the Express. The passengers were all taken off in safety by the steamer.

New Orleans—Health and Business.

The Picayune of the 4th instant, says it is really a cheering sight to view the bustle, activity and animation that is now daily observable along the levee, more particularly on the wharves of the Second Municipality. Such jumping ashore as there is from steamboats—such rolling of packages, barrels and bales—such rattling of drays—such peering chorusing of the negroes, as, with a long pull and a strong pull, they pull altogether—such entering down have the levee clerks, and so numerous and so varied are the evidences of business and industry on every side—around, across and about, that he must be a sluggish and a slothful man, indeed, whom the scene would not animate and urge on to labor.

The Governor of New York has issued his proclamation designating Thursday, the fourteenth of December, to be observed as a day of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving.

Power writes from Florence, to his brother in New York, that he has completed his "Eve," and laid aside his chisel, so far as that piece of sculpture is concerned. It was shortly to be shipped to the United States.

The following truthful picture of the great "Democratic party" is drawn by the editor of the Bay State Democrat:—

"For ourselves on the other hand, it is not to be denied that we are this fall in a moral condition, as a party, entirely unfit for the formidable encounter now so nigh at hand. We are, comparatively, as the crew of the Chesapeake when she went into her ill-starred action with the Shannon;—let us not disregard the warning, or the example. The fatal influence of the dissensions now distracting us—dissensions about men and not about measures—about persons and not principles—is written in characters unequivocal enough on the records of too many of the election of the season. If these are not harmonized, and that thoroughly and soon—we may as well spare ourselves from the outset that fruitless struggle which will have not even hope to cheer it, and resign ourselves at once to that inevitable cup, of the mortification and grief of defeat, in whose bitter draught the worst ingredient will be the thought that it is by our own hands it was dragged."

MARRIED.

In Orrington, 14th inst., Capt. Jabez H. Snow of Brewer, to Mary A. Pierce of Orrington.

DIED.

In Belfast, 15th inst., J. Selden Burbank, late of this city, aged 97. The funeral will take place in this city, at the residence of his father on York street to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Bangor.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 14, sch Globe, Tibbets, Wiscasset.

Memoranda.

Sld 13th, bark Wallis, Young, Havana, brig A. Richmond, Cole, Gaudaloup; 14th sch P. Rico, Parker, Boston.

Ar at Boston, 14th, sch Lochiel, of Cuttine, Luffkin, Turks Island; 25th ult. left no Am vessel.

Ar at Newport 10th, brig Shure, Kellar, in Thomaston for N. Y.; Moselle, Bangor for Providence; Fred Pearl, for do.; Egremet, Sawyer, Machias for do.; Friends, Cottrell, Cherryfield for do.

Ar at New York, 12th, sch Hero, Smith, Thomaston.

Ar at Alexandria, 11th, sch Coral, Kellar, Thomaston.

Floop Corinthian, at N. Bedford, saw 13th, off Frog's Point, a large sloop captured, with a number of passengers clinging to her sides; several vessels went to her assistance; did not ascertain her name.

YOKES OF CATTLE FOUND.

COME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the Carmel road, on the sixth inst., a yoke of dark red cattle, five years old. The owner is requested to pay the expenses and take them away. SAMUEL B. DAGGETT. Bangor, Nov. 16, 1843.

FRESH RAISINS.

50 BOXES superior bunch RAISINS. (blue mark.) 10 cases superior Raisins; just received per Steam Boat and for sale by WILLIAMS & PRINCE. nov. 16.

CRACKERS.

SODA, Butter, Water and Sugar Crackers, at VINTON & PORTER'S nov. 16.

NOTICE.

THE person who took from room 29 Bangor House, on Sunday morning 8th inst., a small bundle of wearing apparel &c., in which was also shaving apparatus will confer a favor on the owner, by returning the razor, which can be done through the Post Office, directed "Bangor House"—all the other articles taken, may then be considered a gift, whereby conscience may be some relieved from the mean act of stealing. The razor is valuable as an old relic, the owner having used it for 30 years, and now suffers at every attempt to shave from the long accustomed use of it.

Should the thief have disposed of the razor, Mr. Woodard of the Bangor House, is authorised to pay five times its value to any one, who will present it to him, and no questions asked. The razor is old fashioned Damascus, thin blade, with brass back nov. 16.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.

A LARGE and new Stock of Paints, just received by G. W. LADD. nov. 15.

SPERM CANDLES.

25 BOXES Pure Sperm Candles, just received and will be sold very low, by G. W. LADD. nov. 15.

EXCHANGE STREET CLOTHING STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN THE STORE RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS ALDEN & CO., WHERE MAY BE FOUND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

Which, in point of variety, will be found inferior to none in the City—where the following goods may be found:—

DRESS COATS, FROCK COATS, OVER COATS, of about every shade and quality. A great variety of PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c. A general assortment of FURNISHING GOODS—Stocks, Gloves, Hanks, Collars, Bosoms, &c. &c. Also—

A general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES. Any or all of the above GOODS will be sold Cheap as the Cheapest.

Please give me a call before purchasing. MOSES MORRILL Bangor, Nov. 11, 1843.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber,

120 bbls Genessee Flour, 50 " Fine do., 300 bush. North River Corn, 20 bbls clear and Mess Pork, 6 hds Retelling Molasses, 20 bbls Newburyport Cod Vinegar, 6 bbls pickled Cod Fish, 6 " " Halabut, Napes and Fin, 4 boxes brown Havana Sugar, 6 chests Y. H. and Souchong Teas, 10 firkins family Butter, 3000 lbs new milk cheese, 75 qts. Cod and Pollock Fish, 30 hds Coarse Salt, 10 bags Fine Salt, fine salt in boxes, 10 doz. cords and lines, 10 boxes 8 by 10 and 7 by 9 Glass, Box and cask Raisins, Sperm and sea Elephant oil, Rice, Salaratus, Brown and white soap, Castile and shaving soap, Nutmegs, Cassia, Pimento, Ginger, Pepper, Cloves, Indigo, together with a general assortment of Groceries.

Also, a good assortment of Staple Dry Goods, such as Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satines, Steadings, Shirtings, Flannels, Drillings, blend cottons, Laces, Tickings, Alpaccas, Alpines, Merinos, wools, and cold. Cambrics, &c. &c.

ALSO—150 prs. men and boys' thick and thin Boots, 200 " " " " " Shoes, 100 women's leather walking Shoes, 50 Misses Routes and Shoes, 120 prs. Kid Slippers.

—ALSO—A general assortment of Cutlery and hard ware, consisting of

Sets of Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Sheers and Scissors, Door Handles and Latches, Butts and Screws, Rim Locks, Trunk and Chest Locks, Hammers, Hatchets, Slaters, Files, Wood Saws, Curry Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

PINDER & HADLOCK, nov. 15—1w East End Kenduskeag Bridge.

AYER & CROCKETT,

Nos. 32 and 34, Main Street, HAVE just received by the last boat, a fresh supply of NEW GOODS—such as Orleans Cloths, changeable Pekin, Chussans, Mous de Laine, Rob Roy, Caroline Plaids, and a variety of Prints, Rich style Cashmere, Kabyle, and Embroid Damask Shawls—Ladies and Gents, Kid and Berlin Lisle Gloves, with a good assortment of other GOODS, &c., &c. which will be sold very cheap. nov. 15.

ONIONS.

PRIME white Newbury Port Onions; just received by MOORE & BUTMAN, nov. 1.

GROCERY STORE, No. 7, Main St.

CORN, FLOUR, &c.

6800 BUSHELS North River Corn, 8400 bushels yellow flat Corn, 4300 bushels white " " 300 " Oats, 75 bbls sup. Baltimore Flour, 300 bbls sup. Genessee Flour, 25 half bbls sup. " 50 " Scratched Genessee Flour, 10,000 lbs dried Apples—together with clear Port, white Beans, dry Fish, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Nails, Brooms, &c. &c.

65 tons English Hay, 10 tons meadow do, 10 " oat, wheat and barley Straw, 200 bushels blk. Sea wheat, 100 " Barley, 150 bushels, 10 bush white Beans, 50 cords seasoned Hemlock Wood, 20 " " " " " 4 Oxen, for sale at No. 1, City Point, by EZRA JEWELL. "dim

PARTNER WANTED.

A Person of good character and business habits, and who can put into the concern a capital of from one thousand to three thousand dollars, will find a good opportunity in a sale and profitable business in a manufacturing establishment in this city.

Address "M. S." through the Post-Office. nov. 14.

6 CASES Lumbermen's HATS a prime article, rec'd at HEMENWAY & HERSEY'S nov. 11.

"ALISON," COMPLETED.

NO. 10—Alison's History or Europe, a few sets of the back numbers, rec'd by SMITH & FENNO. nov. 13.

VOL. 4, METCALF.

REPORTS of Decisions in the supreme Court of Massachusetts, by Theron Metcalf, Vol. 4, for sale by SMITH & FENNO. nov. 13.

BURNET'S HISTORY.

THE History of the Reformation of the Church of England, by Gilbert Burnet, D. D. with copious index, and two engravings, in three octavo volumes, for \$2.50—for sale by SMITH & FENNO. nov. 13.

TEAS.

OLD and Young Hyson, Pouchong and Souche Teas; in chests, half chests, boxes, and at retail, by MOORE & BUTMAN, nov. 13.

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES.

BLEACHED and unbleached, pure white Sperm Oil, first quality Sperm Candles, for sale by MOORE & BUTMAN, nov. 13.

PURE SPERM

